

## THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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## HERALD CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## IF ANY READER

is unable at any time to obtain a copy of The Herald through an under-supply at any news stand, or from any railway newsboy, he is requested to notify the publishers.

This is the year when money talks. South Australia is having a business revival; push it on.

Mr. Reed has not yet emerged from the Maine woods.

"Coin's Financial School" is worrying the boys considerably.

Boys and girls have still a few days grace in which to compete for our free coinage prizes.

The Illinois Democrats believe in calling a spade a spade; there is the true ring to their declarations.

The best money, the honest dollar, is that which will keep company with the staple products of the world.

This is the week that the High school graduates will let the rest of us into the secrets of the universe.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds has decided that the war ended June 1, 1865. Carry the news to the Republican bloody shirt orators.

The revival of business under the Wilson bill is construed by Major McKinley as demonstrating the total depravity of inanimate objects.

That dollar is dishonest which is twice as hard for the farmer, the laborer, the professional man to get as was the case twenty years ago.

Can it be possible that the fear of displacing Mr. Cleveland is powerful enough to swerve any of our western Democrats from their silver mooring?

We suspect that this Jim and Ollie divorce excitement is for advertising purposes only. Jim is now an actor and among actors must do as other actors do.

Nasrulla Kahn, of Afghanistan, declined to walk with an English duchess in decollete; matters of good form after all must be judged by the varying standards of different nations.

If there is any workingman in this broad land who is afraid of a fifty-cent dollar, he is yet to be heard from. So far all the anxiety for the wage earner has emanated from Wall street.

The Democratic national committee-man from Maine pronounces boldly and clearly for free coinage, while some of our western members are reluctant to open their mouths on the subject.

If it is logical to debase silver because its rehabilitation would be a chance which a few silver-mine owners, then by parity of reasoning, gold should be debased because a large number of gold miners are getting rich.

The Republican papers are endeavoring to console themselves with the soothing thought that the political upheaval in Wilmington, Delaware, resulting in a victory for the Democrats for the first time in ten years was due to Addicks' "pernicious activity."

If a gold Comstock lode were discovered then the clamor would be for the demonetization of gold. What the gold men are afraid of is not silver but the coinage of sufficient money to supply the growing necessities of our active population and to right the wrongs of years.

Debs, whose ambition it was to control all the men on all the railroads in all the country has inadvertently given the rich a few pointers; the latter, not content with a corporation, nor with an aggregation of corporations in the form of a trust have now begun to form confederations of trusts. Where will this thing end?

The eastern gold-bug payers are endeavoring to belittle the Illinois silver convention by dubbing it the "Altgeld Convention." Altgeld was it is true, and true he was in sympathy with the movement, but it was a convention of the Democratic masses, the forerunner among Democratic state conventions in raising the standard of honest money.

Owing to the patriotic provisions of the Wilson bill free crackers will be much cheaper this year than ever before. They will be sold in New York as low as two cents per package with a handsome profit. Just what price they will bring here has not been learned, but we wish right here to warn all the dealers that we purpose watching them in the interest of fair treatment for the American boy. The eagle must scream in a fitting manner on Independence day.

## AN OBJECT OF CENSURE.

In this country the public acts of every public man are open to public criticism. This is a very free country. Censure is dealt in almost indiscriminately. The highest as well as the lowest official is a target for the shafts of the invidious. Just now Chief Justice Merritt is receiving his full share of unfavorable comment. His decision in the receiver case is extremely unpopular. Harsh remarks are common as to the cause of it.

We do not think the suspicions expressed are justified because they lack the essential quality of proof. It is considered that by appointing a gentleman who has been an officer of the Union Pacific railway, the interests of the public have been virtually left in the hands of that company. It may be, however, that the judge felt entirely justified in his course, and it may turn out that the welfare of the public was as much in his mind in making the appointment as the interest of any railroad company.

What is done is done. It cannot be changed at present. We hope that the two receivers will be able to work together in harmony; that the situation will be accepted by all parties and that the result will prove of general public benefit.

There is another matter in which the Chief Justice has excited public disapprobation. It is in relation to the call of the Illinois Democrats for a National Convention. The Judge is a member of the Democratic National Committee. He represents the territory of Utah. In response to the call from Illinois Chairman Harrity has made a request for the views of the members of the committee as to the propriety of calling a national convention as early as August, 1895.

The New York World prints a number of responses from members of the committee in different parts of the country, among which is a telegram purporting to come from Judge Merritt stating that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver as may be determined by international agreement. This does not represent the views of the Democrats of Utah on this important question. Nor is it an expression of their desires in relation to a national convention in 1895. We believe a great majority of the Democrats in this region favor the assembling of the convention that the attitude of the party in relation to the silver question may be definitely assumed.

Be that as it may, Judge Merritt seems unwilling to express any views whatever in relation to the calling of the convention. If it is improper for him in the capacity of Chief Justice to express his opinion on a subject that he may call political, it would also seem to be improper for him to hold the position of a member of a political committee.

## CAMPBELL FOR OHIO.

One of the best governors Ohio ever boasted of was James E. Campbell. His record is unexceptionable. Neither friend nor foe can bring anything to his charge. He would have been re-elected but for the fact that he is a strong advocate of the free coinage of silver. His defeat was at a time when the silver sentiment which is now prevailing had not been aroused. The people of Ohio had not advanced so far as at present in silver education. The doctrine of true bimetalism had not spread at that time to the extent in which it now prevails. Every day brings new accessions to the ranks of silver. There is some talk of Campbell's nomination. Whether he would succeed or not against the influence of McKinley and Foraker, his nomination would be a support to the silver cause and would be a signal flag raised in Ohio to show the public sentiment on silver. Every token of the growing sentiment in support of a return to the coinage of the country before the shameful act of 1873, gives strength to the movement and encouragement to the champions of the white metal. Campbell's nomination would be viewed as a step in the right direction.

## ITS OLD WALL.

And now a morning contemporary says that there is no need of a third party. But a short time ago it talked as though there might be need of one, and the New York Evening Post quoted from its editorial to that effect.

And now the morning contemporary from which the above is taken, wittily lies, as is its custom when irritated over being cornered in argument. The Herald, as its readers are aware has opposed the idea of a third party, from the time the scheme was mooted. We have contended that such a party, under whatever name, would be a failure. We have given reasons why the Democratic party would in all probability declare square for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, and that independently of the action of any other nation. We have urged our Democratic friends to remain within the party ranks and not suffer themselves to be beguiled by any "silver party," or other party, which would only serve to weaken the party of solid money—the Democratic party, in its determination to restore the white metal. "A morning contemporary" that imagines it can gain an advantage by lying when it fails by attempts at reason, only shows itself contemptible as well as weak.

## ENFORCE OR REPEAL THE LAW.

The enforcement of the Edmunds law in the District of Columbia is making a great stir in many Washington circles. The morals of the capital city have always been questionable. That is to say, the doings of many great men when away from home making laws or doing other business for the nation have been open to suspicion, and Dame Rumor has had ample opportunities for wag-

ging her salacious tongue. We believe the stories she has spread have been much exaggerated, but at the same time there has no doubt been more to them than idle tales.

Attempts have been made before to apply the Edmunds law in that district but they have always failed, as the courts ruled that it was applicable specially to Utah or at most to the territories; and the District of Columbia is not a territory. Of course that was an evasion. In the interest of licentious people. The law is specifically made applicable "in any territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction" under the constitution it is the District of Columbia.

The law ought to be enforced in that district or it should be repealed, unless it can be shown that it refers solely to practices associated with polygamy. But even then the Edmunds-Tucker act would come into force against the offences which are now complained of, so repeal or enforcement should be called for by the decent and virtuous people of the national capital, who, we believe, form the majority of the population in the District.

## SILVER AND ENGLISH POLITICS.

The signs in England point to the probability of a dissolution of Parliament during the coming summer. This, of course, will mean an appeal to the voters for a general election of members of the House of Commons. The ministry of Lord Rosebery has not been startlingly successful. It has failed to meet the expectations of its supporters. The Liberals have gradually lost their large majority in the House of Commons until lately it has only reached to less than a dozen on several important occasions.

The conservatives are gradually increasing their strength and have been assisted considerably by the Paracelites, who have voted very frequently with the opposition. Several measures which have been recently passed by very small majorities are quite unpopular. One of the bills introduced by the present ministry is that for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. This has aroused the hostility of the Established Church, which is a very formidable foe to meet, and which wields great influence throughout the British Islands.

Rosebery's ill health is also a factor in the political sum of events. Added to the unpopularity of the ministry and its measures, it helps to swell the tide of disfavor which is rising in England against the Liberal government.

The general opinion in British political circles is that Balfour will be the next Premier of England. This would be viewed with great favor by the advocates of free silver in this country. Not that Balfour is looked upon with great admiration by the majority of the American public; his exploits in Ireland were characterized with what appeared to us on this side of the Atlantic as great brutality. Of course, we who are not on the spot cannot judge fully as to the causes that lead to his actions, but sympathy for Ireland has led to the opinion that Balfour's course was both harsh and heartless.

But Balfour is a strong advocate of silver coinage, and for that reason is accession to the position of Prime Minister of Great Britain would be hailed in these parts as an encouraging sign for silver. It is not denied by the champions of independent financial action by the United States that an international agreement on the coinage question would be preferable to our taking a stand alone on this matter. Without the action of England, any European agreement would be futile, but with Germany moving in the right direction, if England should fall into line, the United States would at once step forward, and the great problem of international adoption of silver as money of ultimate redemption would be effectually solved. On the changes in British politics that shall take place during the coming summer may depend what shall be done on the "all-absorbing silver question."

## DENIALS ARE IN VAIN.

When a Republican paper devotes the greater part of a column, in a solid paragraph, to an endeavor to make it appear that there has been no improvement in business, industry and wages under the Democratic tariff act, it argues either dense stupidity or wilful perversity. And when it further attempts to prove that the tariff reform bill, as it passed the Senate, was just such a measure as the Republicans would have enacted if they had been in the majority, one is in doubt whether to regard the writer of such stuff as sadly demented or utterly deceived. Just such an editorial appeared in a morning contemporary on Monday.

Established and recognized facts are counted as nothing by the eminent logician (?) of that paper. The evidence that American manufacturers have sold their goods in European markets at prices lower than the same classes of goods made on the spot, is so conclusive that papers of all political views admit the facts, except a very few which have not the slightest regard for truth when it does not comport with their party notions and silly predictions. Official reports have confirmed the statements that have appeared in the foreign and home dispatches on the subject. There can be no reasonable doubt as to their correctness.

Yet we are told by the aforesaid contemporary that it cannot be so, because "it is ridiculous on many grounds, the chief one being that machinery is cheaper in England than it is in this country, and labor is just one half what it is in this country." Each of these assertions is false, but never mind about that. The can't be of the opinionated writer is put above the authenticated statements of fact; that no sane and candid person or paper denies.

It is a desperate attempt to wriggle out of the hole which that paper has put itself in by prophesying that under the Democratic tariff, ruin would devastate the land, wages would be reduced one half, cheap goods from England would "flood this country," and closed mills and factories, silent workshops, furnaces with banked fires, idle workpeople in every place, and general bankruptcy, would attest the folly and diabolism of Democratic tariff reform. The very reverse has

come. It is of no use attempting to lie out of it by denying the irrefutable facts.

Nor is it of any use in the next breath to practically admit what is denied, and attribute it to a tariff reform measure that "the Republicans themselves would have made." Did not the Republicans in the Senate fight the bill as it passed? Were not the same prognostications of evil as a consequence of its passage published as were uttered before its passage?

It will not avail. The part of wisdom would be silence, but those papers that are insincere enough not to acknowledge the truth are foolish enough to make such indiscreet attempts at contradiction that they merely contradict themselves and expose their equal lack of prudence and consistency.

The Wilson bill was greatly modified in the Senate, so far as changes in the duties on a large number of articles is concerned. But the individual changes in most instances were very small, and the bill as passed is such a vast improvement on the McKinley law which it superseded, that it shows it was fashioned on an opposite principle to that of McKinleyism, and the rampant high tariffites are threatening to renew the protection struggle in an attempt to restore the old system.

The changes wrought have been highly beneficial. The country at large is beginning to reap the benefits flowing from it. And though some industries may not yet have felt the good effects, the manufacturers which it was declared would be utterly ruined, are flourishing and in far better condition than before the reform bill was enacted. The proofs are beyond just contradiction and reasonable doubt. It is to their own injury that disingenuous papers attempt to deny it. And they make themselves supremely ridiculous by taking the course pursued by our morning contemporary.

The only dishonest dollar in this land is the gold dollar which is worth about twice what it was twenty years ago measured in the products of mankind.

There is nothing narrow about John R. McLean, of New York and Cincinnati, who is the president of the two companies publishing respectively the New York Morning Journal and the Cincinnati Enquirer. Both are Democratic papers, but while the former is for the Cleveland idea, the latter is for free coinage. Which ever wing of the party wins John R. will be in a position to say, "I told you so."

## TREASURES IN HEAVEN.

Old Whipple, the Maine lumberman, who paid \$1,000 for a gold brick, says: "Perhaps if I had read less of Talmage's sermons and more of the crimes going the rounds, I should have been a less easy victim."—Ex.

## SILVER THE ISSUE.

If the fact can ever be known that the real issue is between a combination in both the old and new worlds to subject the masses to servitude by depriving them of money, on the one side, and the American people, struggling to restore the money of the constitution on the other side, for the purpose of re-establishing the government of their fathers, neither party names nor collateral issues will prevent them from uniting against the common enemy. When such a time arrives it will then be apparent which group of silver men will constitute the strongest and best nucleus around which all may gather, and if the Democratic party shall not by that time have gained the right to leadership it will be compelled to make way for those who have. If it leads, its doors of concession must be wide open to all the friends of the "sound money" of the constitution.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## "BUCK" HINRICHSSEN'S VIEWS.

Aside from declaring in favor of free coinage, the convention requested the National Committee to call a convention for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the party at large upon this subject. It is hoped that a majority of the states of the constitution will respect the wishes of the states and call the convention. In case the National Committee refuses to issue a call after it has found that a majority of the states desire the call, it will then be evident that the committee is unwilling to trust the masses to speak up on the subject, and the states which favor the free coinage of silver will unite in calling a conference where appropriate action may be taken.

There is no question that the example set by Illinois will be followed in many of the states of the west and south, and it is now almost certain that the silver element will control the next National Convention and adopt a platform which will reaffirm the time-honored position of the party in favor of bimetalism, in language which cannot be misconstrued.—W. H. Hinrichsen in N. Y. Com-Advertiser.

## ELOQUENCE OF FIGURES.

Republican papers that have worked themselves into a state of mind over a probable deficit of \$47,000,000 for the government fiscal year ending on June 30, are now endeavoring to make the most of the fact. The deficit under the Wilson law are conveniently deaf, dumb and blind to the fact that for the preceding fiscal year—that being the last year of the McKinley law—the deficiency was over \$50,000,000. For the deficiency of the Republican papers of Pittsburgh, we annex the statement of government finances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Expenditures, \$187,748,867  
Revenues, \$172,722,019

Deficiency, \$15,026,848  
The customs revenues this year, being the last fiscal year under the McKinley law, compared with the customs revenues under the last year of the preceding tariff of 1893, stand as follows:

Fiscal year 1893, under tariff of 1890, \$223,628,555  
Fiscal year 1894, under McKinley tariff law, \$218,531,531

Decrease of revenues under the McKinley law, \$5,097,024  
It is worthy of note that frequent representation in one form or another of these figures, but they fail to awaken a response from our Republican votaries, who continue to harp on the probable deficiency for the current year, ten months of which is under the tariff law. Yet the deficiency, big as it is, will fall over \$30,000,000 behind the deficiency under the last year of the McKinley law.

This points to one irresistible conclusion, and that is, if the McKinley law had been in operation the whole of the current fiscal year, the deficiency would have been probably double what it is likely to be under the Wilson law.—Pittsburgh Post.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

## AND SO.

The ups and downs that glory knows  
Makes many a hero sad.  
Napoleon was a hero once,  
And now he is a fool.

## SAME FEELING.

The daisy's dreaming in the dew,  
The golden bees are seeking honey;  
The skies above are just as blue  
As in a fellow out of money.

## LONG DIVISION.

Dress reform agitation  
The family hurts.  
When the household's divided  
As well as the skirts.

## HEREDITARY INFLUENCE.

When your baby to walk will first begin,  
You find he takes after you, rather,  
If you teach him yourself to follow in  
The footsteps of his father.

## —Puck.

## IVORY SOAP



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Refers to Hon. Heber J. Grant, Salt Lake City.

## Sweaters:

We have just received a gross of Sweaters, all sizes, colors and weights. They ought to sell for \$3.50 each, but we are going to mark them down to \$2.50 and see if you really appreciate a good thing when you see it.

We have three new Yost Typewriters on hand. We have no use for them. Can't you use one at some price? Come in and make us an offer.

Salt Lake Cycle Co.,

219-221 MAIN STREET.

UTAH AGENTS—

Smith Premium Typewriters.

National Cash Registers.

AND THERE YOU ARE.

Those Ramblers Win Again.

My, how the Ogden boys did push the rubber bladders to the front!

It was a nice little race meet they had at Ogden the other day. Three events—a half mile, a five mile handicap, and a five mile class B.

The half mile, nine started, four of which were Ramblers, and to see the boys push the Ramblers down the home stretch and over the tape, taking first, second, third and fourth places, was a caution.

Then comes the five mile handicap, in which ten started—one Rambler, scratch, two Ramblers 100 yards, and one Rambler one-eighth of a mile.

All the other wheels had from one-eighth to a quarter of a mile, and the finish was, as usual, Ramblers, taking first, second, third and fifth places. The last event was amusing, as our friend Liday had gone up, presumably to teach our country cousins how to sprint.

He and Fowler were the only contestants, and Fowler, on his little Rambler, just took the wind out of him. Great wheel, that Rambler; come and see it.

What are you going to do about your fishing tackle? Don't you know that the season opens up on the 15th inst.?

Come and see our stock. What do you think? Frank Thatcher has joined the Ramblers—got outside of a good wheel at last; look out for him. Frank says he's, ah, yes, no relation to the English aesthetist, you know.

Come in, come in, and listen to our talk.

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By Insuring In The

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